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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.81

October 17, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 84
Humidity 84 64

October 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 3 p.m. 82
Humidity 79 61

8075 日三十月九

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES ASSIST.

OVER EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, October 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the British front south of the Lys there were only local actions. Our patrols advanced and detachments progressed at certain points, taking prisoners. Local fighting in the neighbourhood of Esquinghem and south of Wemaquart resulted in the capture of prisoners.

The Franco-Belgian Attack.

London, October 14.
A Belgian communique states:—At 5.30 this morning Belgian troops, closely co-operating with the French, attacked on a front of over twenty kilometres between Hammele and the Roulers-Menin Road. Breaking the enemy resistance, the troops considerably progressed on the whole front, liberating the villages of Handzame, Cortemarck, Geite, St. Joseph, Hooleda, Riveren, Rumbek, Beythem, Oudekne and Winkel St. Eloy.

Towards mid-day the French carried the town of Roulers by assault. Further east, the Belgians, in the course of fighting, advanced over ten kilometres, carrying Shechem, and reached the outskirts of Lendeleda, freeing numerous civilians.

The Belgian advance varies between four and ten kilometres. Allied airmen have performed a most useful work.

Already 6,000 prisoners have been counted, half being captured by the French and half by the Belgians. Six complete batteries were captured, also an uncounted number of guns and considerable booty.

The enemy started fires at Roulers, Cortemarck, Hooleda and Geite and caused a number of explosions at Roulers.

Effect on Occupation of Belgium.

London, October 14.
Reuter learns that to-day's attack in Flanders extended over a front of twenty-eight miles from Dixmuid to Werwick. The operations have gone very well. By mid-day the Allies had advanced from two to three miles on the whole front. Three thousand prisoners have been counted. The Fleet co-operated in the direction of Ostend.

We reached a line running from Dixmuid to Cortemarck, thence eastwards to Roulers, which we are clearing up, to a mile eastward of Winkel St. Eloy and thence eastward of Moorsele to the old line near Merin.

The weather is fine and the enemy resistance very weak southwards of Roulers but vigorous in the direction of Thielt.

The full consequences of the offensive depend on the ultimate line reached. Further progress is probable. Anyhow the enemy occupation of Belgium and also the Lille salient is critical.

The British and French operated under the Belgian Command.

Over 8,000 Prisoners.

London, October 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The British attacked this morning towards Courtrai and captured important villages. They reached the northern outskirts of Courtrai. The Belgians and French also captured many important villages.

The total prisoners exceed 8,000. Six complete batteries and their teams were captured.

Allied airmen bombed hostile concentrations and trains and machine-gunned infantry. British monitors assisted.

Numerous fires are reported behind the German lines.

The Day Goes Well.

London, October 14.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this afternoon, says:—The day has gone well. The Germans have evacuated a wide and long strip of Belgian soil, but on very different terms to what they had hoped. Except for a check by heavy machine-gunning on one part of the front, the progress has been satisfactorily rapid. The maximum advance early this afternoon was five miles.

The British have taken prisoner twelve hundred and captured eleven guns.

The Belgians are progressing excellently and in addition to taking prisoner some thousands they have captured several complete batteries. According to an unconfirmed report, a British monitor has steamed up to the entrance of Ostend Harbour and is heavily bombarding the enemy positions.

Another Great Success Expected.

London, October 14.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to day, says:—It may reasonably be presumed that the Germans expected this attack on a grand scale. Undoubtedly the enemy has done all which his dwindling man-power permitted him to strengthen this front, but divisions which had been in the line for any considerable time were recently relieved by fresh troops.

The weather is favourable to us and the going is tolerably good. The hostile reply to our barrage was slight, owing to the Germans having lost many guns here and their policy of saving artillery, even at the expense of the infantry.

The heaviest enemy resistance was between Kigeborg and Ledghem, where Prussian Guards fought vigorously until forced to retreat after very heavy losses.

Shells of prisoners are coming in. The whippets are co-operating with the Belgians, but no tanks are participating in our attack. The enemy's defences are mostly improvised machine-gun posts.

The battle may develop into yet another of the great successes to which we are becoming accustomed. It does not seem over-optimistic to anticipate a big haul of booty.

The Belgians are doing splendidly. By eight o'clock they had advanced three thousand yards, reaching the Bolleghe-Capelle Road and had crossed the Roulers-Ledeghem Road in the vicinity of Denasp. The battle is now going well.

The Attack Resumed.

London, October 15.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this morning, says:—The Allied line in Flanders this morning runs two thousand yards beyond Roulers, eastward of Esquinghem and across the canal at Bruenborg.

German airmen yesterday suffered heavily, twenty machines being brought down.

The attack was resumed this morning.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

Germans Deny Devastation.

Amsterdam, October 15.
A Berlin official telegram protests against "the unheard-of Franco-British agitation regarding the so-called systematic devastation in Northern France in the course of the backward movement of German troops." It ascribes the devastation to Franco-British artillery.

Livelihood on the American Front.

London, October 14.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writing at noon to-day, says:—The bombardment along the American front is more violent to-day, both sides employing great quantities of gas. On the left of our sector, our artillery and machine gun fire cut down Germans advancing in open order, attempting to regain ground.

An Extraordinary German Request.

Amsterdam, October 15.
A Berlin official message says the German Command has requested the Swiss Government to inform the French that owing to fear of a bombardment a general panic is probable among the civilians in the region of Lille and Valenciennes. It intimates that the Dutch Government has been asked and has agreed to shelter fugitives as far as possible.

A second Berlin message announces the flight of 30,000 civilian and proposes that the Allies agree to refrain from bombarding towns in north France, adding that Germany is prepared to come to an agreement for part of the population to cross into enemy lines. Failing compliance, Germany will not be responsible for the fate of civilians in occupied territory.

Lens Mines Rendered Unworkable.

London, October 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Germans displayed great ingenuity in flooding the Lens mines and blowing up all the valuable machinery which they were unable to carry away. It will be impossible to work mines for two years.

Stiff Fighting on American Front.

London, October 15.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—The Americans yesterday moved up their line to St. Georges and Landres at St. Georges after a bitter struggle. Eastward of the Meuse we reached Sirry and Marcenaro.

At Romagne the Germans fought valiantly to hold back the Americans, bringing up a new Guards Division.

The Germans flooded the woods and ravines with mustard and lethal gases.

Chatillon Woods, covering a high hill to the south of Romagne, was most stubbornly defended. The Americans gained the summit in the evening, after being repeatedly thrown back. A thousand prisoners were sent back.

Aviation Report.

London, October 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says there was mist and rain on the 13th inst., and no air-fighting. We shot down one enemy aeroplane by machine-gun fire. One British machine is missing. The weather improved at night and we dropped twelve tons of bombs on important railway communications. One night fighter has not returned.

Successful Raids.

London, October 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An American patrol crossed the Selle River on the afternoon of the 14th inst. in the neighbourhood of St. Souplet and brought back thirty prisoners. We successfully raided in the evening southward of Sainghineweppe, taking prisoner twenty. Our patrols took a few prisoners on other portions of the front.

The French Advance.

London, October 15.
A French communique states:—At the night time and early in the morning we progressed at different points of the front.

South of Sirry we captured Remiez, Barenton, Cel and Monceaux. West of Rethel, we took Nanteuil-sur-Aisne. West of Grandpre we progressed beyond the Aisne. We held Chazy and Termes. We have taken prisoner over eight hundred here.

French Improve Positions.

London, October 15.
A French communique states:—Local operations improved our positions on the left bank of the Oise in the region of Montigny. South of Berry, we occupied Monceaux la Loupe and reached a kilometre south of Assis Arriere.

In co-operation with the Italians, we captured and passed Sissonne.

Farther east, despite the fiercest resistance, we considerably progressed on the north bank of the Aisne and passed the villages of Malmaison, Lir, Lethout and St. Germain. In the region of Asfeld we crossed the Aisne at several points north of Elzary.

American Progress Near Verdun.

London, October 15.
An American communique states:—We resumed our advance north of Verdun against strongest and strategically most valuable positions. We passed beyond Canel and Remagne. Patrols in Bois de Buthville and in our attacking line penetrated St. Georges and Landres St. George. We took 750 prisoners.

The New Successes.

Lyons, October 15.
A French wireless message states:—On Monday, in Flanders, the French, with Belgian troops on their left flank, attacked in the direction of Thionet on a front of 40 kilometres.

British forces on the right advanced towards Courtrai. The French entered Roulers on Monday and penetrated beyond to a depth of seven kilometres. The French took many thousands of prisoners.

To the East of the Oise French troops advanced from four to ten kilometres in the region of St. Quentin, taking 1,000 prisoners.

The troops under General Mangin advanced from two to four kilometres and have occupied the village and military camp of Sissonne.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

AMERICAN REPLY SATISFIES THE ALLIES.

TURKEY SEEKING AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE.

London, October 15.
The German Press, commenting on the Reply to President Wilson, reveals how wide is the gulf between the belligerents, despite Germany's avowed agreement with President Wilson.

The unanimous tenor of the comment is that there should be an armistice first and the evacuation commences afterwards. The papers foreshadow the lengthiest negotiations, after which, if unsuccessful from the German viewpoint, "Germany will not be defenceless even after the evacuation."

Bavarian Socialists' Demands.

London, October 14.
A message from Zurich says the Bavarian Socialist Party, at a meeting at Munich on Sunday, passed a resolution urging the Reichstag to appoint a State Court to try all, even the highest, who are guilty of frustrating the peace effort, also demanding self-government for the German States.

Essen as a Security.

London, October 14.
The Manchester Guardian suggests, in the event of an armistice, Allied occupation of Essen as a security that the interval will not be utilised to build up fresh resistance. It points out that the Allies would require military compensation for permission to allow the enemy to retire unmolested, and concludes by demanding that Germany shall be compelled to do whatever is necessary for expiation, reparation and the safety of the world.

Must be Rendered Helpless.

London, October 14.
It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the proposal for an armistice is an attempt to save the German Army from complete defeat. France is unanimous not to treat with the enemy until he is rendered completely helpless.

Considering the German Reply.

London, October 14.
A Washington message says the official text of the German Reply has been received, after which President Wilson, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels held a two hours' conference at White House.

A Good Move.

London, October 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says in the Senate, the Republican leader, Mr. Lodge, moved a resolution against further communications with the German Government on the subject of an armistice except on the question of unconditional surrender.

Autocracy Must Go.

Washington, October 15.
In the Senate, President Wilson's reply was read and vigorously applauded. It is unanimously opined that it means that Autocracy must go.

President Wilson made a statement urging over-subscription of the Liberty Loan in order "to secure peace on our own terms."

Entente Approval.

London, October 15.
Reuter learns that President Wilson's Reply practically reflects the view of the entire Entente.

Allies Exchange Views.

London, October 14.
It is affirmed that the Allies have already exchanged views as regards the peace situation, which indicate the probability of an unfavourable Reply to the German peace move.

What the American Reply Means.

London, October 15.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the majority of the newspapers in the United States consider President Wilson's Reply calls for the complete overthrow of the Hohenzollern Dynasty and unconditional surrender.

Delight at the American Reply.

London, October 15.
Everybody is delighted at President Wilson's Reply, which entirely removes any groundless impression that he might unconditionally lead himself to the German attempt to break the political unity of the Allies. His reminder that any armistice must provide for the maintenance of the Allies' military supremacy and references to inhuman practices on sea and land are especially welcomed, while his warning contained in his Mount Vernon speech is regarded as equivalent to telling Germany that the Kaiser and the Military Party must go. The Reply is expected to have interesting consequences in Berlin.

Will the Kaiser Abdicate?

London, October 15.
It is semi-officially denied in Berlin that the Kaiser intends to abdicate.

The Leipziger Volks Zeitung says the Kaiser is wholly responsible for the present situation and his departure is imperative.

Consternation in Germany.

London, October 14.
A telegram received in London to-day further confirms the critical condition of Germany. Consternation is growing, especially in Berlin, owing to the magnitude of the American efforts beginning to be realised.

Another German Crisis Brewing.

London, October 14.
There are indications from independent sources that another political crisis is brewing in Germany. The Left Wing parties are trying to oust Prince Max, owing to his letter to Prince Hohenzollern, cabled on the 7th inst.

Chief of Kaiser's Civil Cabinet.

London, October 15.
A message received in Amsterdam from Berlin says Herr Delbrueck, former Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet.

"An Inevitable Consequence of War."

London, October 15.
The new German Government in an official Note on the Hunsbarr and Leinster crimes excuses the outrages as an inevitable consequence of war.

(Continued on Page 5.)

SPOTTED FEVER.

Report on the Hongkong Outbreak.

There was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon a report on investigations of the outbreak of epidemic meningitis in Hongkong by First Lieutenant Peter K. Olsky, M.R.C., U.S.A., of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

The Report is of a most exhaustive character, and the conclusions arrived at are:—

1. The local production of potent anti-meningococcal serum and the systematic specific treatment of patients will serve to allay the distress of an appalling mortality during an epidemic.

2. In fear of ten moribund patients the meningococcus was found in the blood. This emphasises the need of intravenous combined with the intraspinal methods of treatment.

3. A more extensive use of the diagnostic methods especially in relation to the cerebro-spinal fluid will aid in the detection of mild or mixed cases.

4. The Victoria Gaol, where the prisoners are kept isolated from each other, has shown an incidence of 24.61 per cent. of carriers but no cases of epidemic meningitis.

5. This and the other facts stated above, have led to the conclusion that the dense overcrowding of the population, rather than the actual number of healthy carriers of various types of meningococci, is the cause of the great spread of the epidemic.

6. With regard to prevention, the important measures have been shown to be:—

(a.) The education of the Chinese in order to effect an active co-operation with the health and sanitary authorities.

(b.) The prevention of overcrowding.

(c.) The prevention of droplet infection, the infections of the nose and throat, by the instruction of the principles of personal hygiene and, under the conditions indicated above, the employment of masks.

(d.) The detection and treatment of contact carriers, including the isolation of those carriers who harbour numerous meningococci (especially of the same type which is present in the patient).

(e.) The isolation of the patients, including the mild and ambulatory types.

(f.) The discharge of patients and carriers after three examinations at five-day intervals show the absence of meningococci.

(g.) Although still in an experimental stage, the use of preventive inoculations of anti-meningococcal vaccine.

No attempt is made here to interpret the various types of meningococci found among the healthy carriers of the gaol. This is left for further laboratory investigations.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, in the course of a speech, referred to the painstaking care exercised by the author of the report. He referred to the great work that would be involved in getting rid of the overcrowding, quite apart from the expenditure, but said the task of correcting the errors of the past would have to be faced if the community is to be protected against epidemic of serious disease. His Excellency also indicated that the recommendations made had been carefully considered and steps taken to prepare the serum.

DONT FORGET.

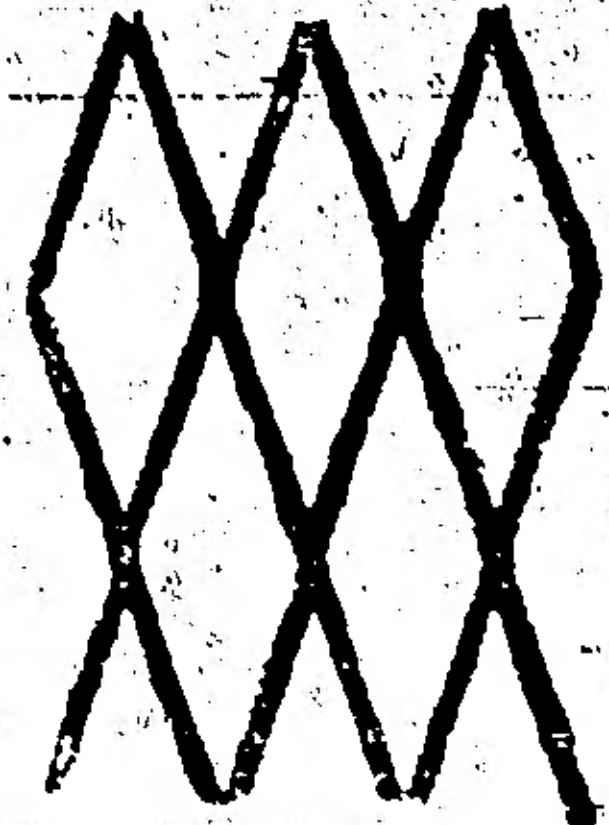
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GENERAL NEWS.

New Fabricated Ship Launched. Moore, Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., launched recently the first of a new straight-framed type of fabricated ship, of 10,500 tons deadweight capacity, which was designed by a committee of shipbuilders.

3,500,000 Tons Lost in Four Years.

At the outbreak of the war, said Sir Leo Chiozza Money in Parliament recently, British ocean-going mercantile tonnage was 184 million gross. It was now 15 million tons gross.

Great Explosion at Kieff. A formidable explosion has occurred in the ancient Russian barracks at Kieff, destroying depots of hand grenades and infantry munitions. A panic ensued. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Strange Aeroplane Fatality. An aviator, having trouble with his engine, in an Eastern County, made a landing, and a second pilot came to his assistance. In clearing a hedge the latter killed a young soldier and the pony he was riding.

Canada's Own Air Service. The Department of Naval Service announces the immediate organisation of a Royal Canadian Air Service, having for its primary object the defence of Canada's coasts; but men enlisting will be liable to service outside the Dominion if this should be necessary.

Actor-Airman Wounded. Major Robert Lorraine, the actor-airman, has been wounded. From the pioneer days of aviation he was a familiar figure at Hendon, and made several long flights with the late Gustav Hamel. At the outbreak of war he at once took the stage for the Air Force, and has seen much service in France.

Children Play with Grenade. A party of ten children who were gathering berries on Cannock Chase, near Hednesford, Staffs, recently found a rifle grenade. They threw it up in the air, and upon falling to the ground it exploded. Seven of the children were injured, and were removed to hospital. Two of them are not expected to recover.

Estate of Parnell's Sister. Mrs. Emily L. G. Ricketts, of Bull Bay, Anglesey, a sister of Chas. Stewart Parnell, and well-known in literary circles as an authoress, has left £102,000. Her book, "A Patriot's Mistake," gave much information concerning her brother and the history of the Parnell family. She died in South Dublin Union Workhouse Infirmary last May.

C.O.'s Boot at Magistrate's Head. When Cecil Templeman, who said he was a conscientious objector, was fined £2 at Brentford recently and ordered to be handed over to an escort, he stooped, and, taking off one of his boots, flung it at the chairman's head. It narrowly missed its mark and Templeman was rapidly bundled out of the court by the police.

Salt the Clouds. Powdered salt applied to rain clouds from aeroplanes has been suggested to the Australian Government as a means of overcoming the disadvantages of drought. At the Royal Meteorological Society it was stated that the scheme is yet in the experimental stage, and that a few thousand aeroplanes would be required to produce an adequate rainfall for the Australian continent.

Mrs. Pankhurst in America. An American correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writes:—Mrs. Pankhurst is not having a very pleasant tour as unofficial Ambassador to America. Unfortunately for her, the outrageous articles attacking Lord Grey and other public men, which she wrote and published last year, were brought to the notice of President Wilson and other leading men of America, and they did not lead her to form a good opinion of the lady's judgment or of her diplomatic skill. She began to tell the women suffragists of America what they should do, which was another of her tactless moves.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yacht Sinks U-Boat.

One of our armed yachts in the English Channel has sunk a U-boat. An S.O.S. signal was picked up by the craft, which headed in the direction indicated, diverting several steamers from the danger zone as she went. Half an hour later the lookouts sighted, 150 yards off, the periscope of a submarine which was preparing to attack a merchantman. Going at full speed, the yacht drove right over the submarine just as the periscope disappeared, a jar indicating that she had rammed the conning tower. Two depth charges were then dropped. The captain observed a disturbance in the water, and immediately dropped a third charge into the centre of it. One U-boat survivor, covered with a thick coating of oil, was picked up. He had sustained serious internal injuries, and, after remaining in great agony for three hours, he died.

GENERAL NEWS.

Workmen's High Wages.
At Newport (Mon.) recently, Alfred James, a riveter, was summoned for not paying his income tax. It was stated that James earned £56 in four weeks. Thomas Olsen and James O'Neill, summoned for similar offences, were reported to have earned £43 in less than a month and £36 in a similar period respectively. All three were ordered to pay the amounts due.

Lusitania Memorial Buoy.
It is suggested that a huge buoy be moored at the spot where the Lusitania was sunk, to be visible day and night, as a permanent memorial of the ill-fated ship. The buoy would bear the name of the Lusitania, and remind those who come after us of the greatest sea crime ever committed. This suggestion, the *Merchant Service Review* states, would find favour with officers and men.

Canadians for Russia.
It is officially announced that Canada will be represented in the army which it is proposed to send to Siberia to assist the Russians and Czechoslovaks by a special military unit. This announcement is made as the result of negotiations in London between Sir Robert Borden and the Imperial Government. The force will be mobilised and sent to Siberia at an early date as possible.

German Secrets Mastered.
There is not a single branch of industry connected with the war in which we cannot beat the Germans," said Lord Sydenham recently at the opening of the British Scientific Products Exhibition at King's College. We had mastered Germany's secret process for hard porcelain, we could make optical glasses as well as she could, and we were able at last to beat her in magnesium. Today we were completely independent of Germany.

President Wilson Buys a Bull.
An inspiring sight was witnessed at Birmingham, U. S. A., when 57 pedigree short-horn steers were sold for the Red Cross and realised £15,000. The bull which was awarded the championship was first purchased by President Wilson for one dollar. It was then housed in the lobby of the leading hotel and when put up for sale made £2,000. Each bull was draped with a Red Cross blanket and was led by a nurse, accompanied by a soldier in khaki.

Opium Pellets from Chinatown.
It was said he used to visit the East End to see "life," was the evidence of a clerk in the firm of Foy and Gibson, Australian shipper, of 14, Finsbury-street, E.C., at the inquest on William Gibson, junior, who was found dead in a flat at Portman Mansions, Baker-street. His widow said that he had been drinking to excess for two years and had taken drugs. Another witness said Mr. Gibson on the night before his death went to the East End to get opium pellets.

No Ball Even in £10,000.
"Not if you offered me £10,000 would I grant bail in this case," observed Alderman Sir David Barnett at the Guildhall recently in committing James Gee, of "Dunley," Bowes Park, for sentence. Gee, who was described as a consulting engineer, with offices at Queen-street, Cheapside, was convicted as an incorrigible rogue, the charge against him being that of insulting women passengers on the stairway of the tube railway at Moorgate-street. It was mentioned that he had been twice previously convicted of the same offence.

Siamese Troops in France.
The first Siamese contingent, which arrived in France recently consists of units of Siamese ambulance, motor and aviation corps, and is under the command of Major-General Phya Bhijsi Janrioh, who was, some 20 years ago, in the Belgian army, and was educated in France. The Siamese are peculiarly suited to aviation work, on account of their extraordinarily keen eyesight, their smallness, and their daring. The members of the aviation corps who have arrived in France have had good training in Siam, which will be completed in France. Although there has been compulsory service in force in Siam for many years, the troops which are now arriving are all

NOTICES.

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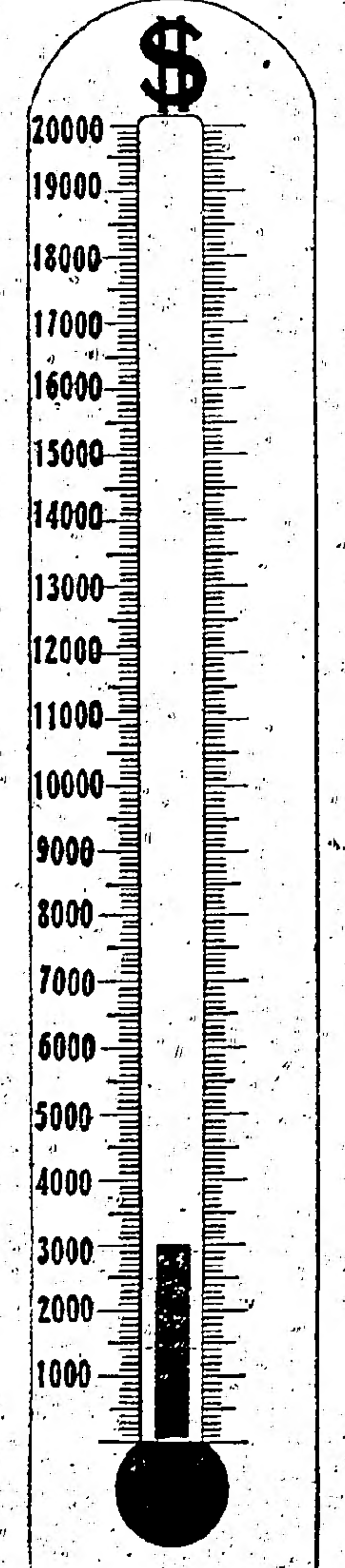
SUBMARINE PIRATES'
NEW DEVICE.Quantities of Oil which Gives
Off "Mustard" Gas.

Washington, August 12—Using poison gas, a German submarine attacked the coast-guard station and lighthouse on Smith Island, off the North Carolina coast, on Saturday, the Navy Department announced to-night. Six men were overcome by the gas.

The gas was released from oil spread over the surface of the water by the submarine, the Navy Department announcement said. Three large areas of oil, each larger than an acre, grounded near the island. The gas, which appeared similar to mustard gas used in fighting on the Western front was effective for about 40 minutes. None of the men overcome died. The announcement reads as follows:—

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commandant of the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S.C., stating that an attack with gas was attempted on the North Carolina coast about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon with the result of temporarily putting out of business the coast guard station lighthouse personnel."

The report goes on to say: "About 40 minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each over one acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith Island to the north. The oil, from which the gas was doubtless generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunately set along the island."

LADY MAY'S
ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY," will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose. Subscriptions should be addressed to LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND, Government House, Hongkong.

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and buy

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WAR BOND TICKETS

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels,
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LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at NOON on SATURDAY the 19th of October 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

NOTICES.

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\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

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NOTICES.

G. R.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION
No. S. 275.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1918, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Bessie Spirits Wines etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments, and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1918.

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*Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

HARRON.—Lost at sea, as a result of the torpedoing of s.s. "Hirano Maru," Henry L. Harron, of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

THE REAL PEACE DICTATOR.

At best, the German peace move at this stage was a forlorn hope, and even if it were to prove how utterly futile it has been. The Allies are unanimous in their demands; Germany must recognise that she is absolutely defeated and accept the victor's terms in toto, or the war must go on. In any case the end will be the same. Political under-handedness and specious promises are needless, for the great fact remains that it is force of arms, not words, on which a world peace depends. Marshal Foch is the man of the hour, it is he and his armies who can give us the peace we want, and he has been demonstrating that fact for months on the battlefields of France and Belgium. Every day there is a new German retreat and the line held for four years is crumbling away.

It is interesting to note the manner in which the ordinary man regards the recent overwhelming victories in France, Belgium, Bulgaria, and Palestine. A few months ago we would have been stirred by even one of them, but now they are so frequent and unceasing that they seem like everyday episodes, as, in truth, they are. A year ago, Leon, which the French have captured, seemed the final goal of all our efforts, but yesterday we accepted this important victory as a matter of course, for now we have come to look for nothing less. In the midst of all this peace talk and in the face of the stupendous operations in France, we are apt to ignore in some measure the importance of the individual captures, and their far-reaching consequences. Leon was the strongest defensive position which the enemy held, and was in fact the keynote of German defence in France. And now we find the French not only capturing the town with ease, but continuing their advance far beyond, and making themselves masters of the great natural obstacles which for years the enemy deemed impregnable. The capture of Leon is a terrible menace to the ever-retreating German armies, and must deal a shattering blow to the fragments of defensive organisation which remains to them.

Marshal Foch is taking a terrible revenge for his country's humiliation at Sedan. There is no respite for the harassed Hun, and his armies are being beaten back without ceasing, their spirits broken and their hopes shattered. It must be patent to the Germans that there is but one path to peace, and that is unconditional surrender. President Wilson, in his reply to the German peace offer, leaves it to the discretion of the military advisers to set down the initial terms, and Marshal Foch will be in the best position to decide what military conditions must be imposed, and without doubt will permit no underlings whereby the enemy can renew the contest. Therefore, whatever comes from these negotiations, one thing is certain: if Germany cannot accept our demands, we can be quite certain that Marshal Foch, as leader of all the Allied forces, is in a position to enforce them. If nothing accrues from this peace correspondence, it has at least shown the German nation our undying resolution, and in any case, peace is not far off, for we can bring it about in the near future by sheer force of arms.

President Wilson's Reply.

In his latest reply to the German overtures for an armistice, President Wilson elaborates the Allied demands in language that cannot well be misunderstood. He says that the conditions of any armistice must be left to the decision of the Entente's military leaders, with the understanding that no arrangement will be made to which jeopardises the Allies' supremacy in the field; that no cessation of hostilities will be consented to so long as the naval and military forces of Germany continue their illegal and inhuman practices; and that the power which has hitherto controlled the German nation must be changed. These, in brief, are the conditions that the United States lay down as necessary preliminaries, and we do not doubt that they at the same time represent the minimum demands of the other Allied Governments and peoples as well. They are concisely expressed, in a calm and dignified tone, they bear the stamp of obvious sincerity, and they reflect a recognition of the momentous nature of the issues involved.

Germany's Awkward Position.

The question now arises as to what the German Government will do in face of the very awkward position in which it is placed by reason of this candid and outspoken declaration. To concede the demands set forth would be equivalent to unconditional surrender (and we do not believe that Germany is prepared as yet to go so far), while to spurn them will only mean a confession of guilt in the acts of "inhumanity, spoliation and desolation" and at the same time increase the determination of the Allies to continue to hammer the life out of the enemy armies now vainly struggling to hold back our troops in France and Flanders. What is particularly to be noted is President Wilson's reminder that the whole process of peace will depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees given. In other words, the Germans are asked to declare their willingness to abandon their outrages on the field of battle, to cease submarine warfare, and to remove from power those who were instrumental in bringing about the war. In this latter connection, the President's reference is unmistakably directed to the Kaiser, for he describes the power which has hitherto controlled the German nation as of the kind which disturbs the peace of the world, adding that it is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The exercise of that choice constitutes, he says, a condition precedent to peace. Such are the requirements of the Allies—and the minimum requirements at that. If they are not fully conceded, then by force of arms they will eventually be imposed upon the nation which saw fit to bring about a terrible world calamity.

"Our Day."

If any stimulus were needed locally regarding "Our Day," the message received yesterday from His Majesty the King should prove more than sufficient. King George speaks from personal experience of the splendid work which the Red Cross is doing both in the United Kingdom and on the battlefield, and he appeals to his people to continue giving to the Society its financial support. In referring to war charities in general yesterday, we remarked that the need for assistance would not end with the coming of peace. His Majesty emphasises the same point when he says "it must be remembered that peace, even when declared, will not bring a cessation of the work of the hospitals, and indeed the demands on the resources of the Red Cross must inevitably continue for some time after hostilities have ended." These words are worth pondering over when thinking of the forthcoming celebrations in Hongkong. There must be no stinting in giving because the war outlook appears most promising. Rather, indeed, should that fact serve more freely to unloosen the purse strings. The depth of our joy should be the measure of our generosity, for the Red Cross deserves all the support that it can obtain.

DAY BY DAY.

WANNERS MUST ADORN KNOWLEDGE AND SMOOTH ITS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD.—Chesterfield.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on Bulgaria.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 8 15/16d.

No Disease.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

Peak Club.

The band performance arranged to take place at the Peak Club on Saturday has been cancelled.

Stabbing Case.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with cutting and wounding another Chinese. Inspector Browne prosecuted and said that the man was now in the Government Civil Hospital. It appears that the trouble started with the complainant, who provoked the defendant. The defendant, being of small stature and an old man, ran away to a house in Lower Lauder Road. The complainant went in and dragged the defendant out. The defendant subsequently ran away and was being chased by the complainant who caught him. The defendant then drew out a pocket knife and stabbed the man in the side. The case was remanded for a week.

By False Pretences.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with obtaining a gold neck-chain valued at \$84 from a silversmith's shop at No. 21, Lyndhurst Terrace on September 28 by means of false pretences. Inspector E. Browne prosecuted, and in giving the facts of the case said that on September 28, the defendant went into the complainant's shop and asked to be shown some neck-chains, as his master wished to buy one. The defendant was evidently attracted by one of the necklaces and bargained with the shop-keeper. The price was dropped to \$34 and the defendant said he would take it to his master and get the money. He asked that one of his friends should accompany him so as to receive the money. The complainant went to Mr. Sassoon's office at 10, Lee House Street. When they reached there the defendant told the complainant to sit down and wait, and he would show it to his master and get the money. Defendant went away and he passed along the corridors on to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., where he got out of the building on to Des Vaux Road and disappeared. The complainant waited for an hour and the defendant did not turn up. He got suspicious and reported the matter to the Police. Yesterday the defendant was met by the complainant and arrested him. After further evidence His Worship sentenced the defendant to four months' hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Gone to Hongkong.

Chong Kam-fong, the Defence Commissioner of Kowloon and Limchow, who has been ordered to Shui King to confer with Li Jui-hon in regard to the transferring of the Civil Governor's post, has gone to Hongkong.

The Military Tax.

The representatives of the Provincial Assembly who were sent to see the Taichun in regard to the abolition of Chan King-ming's title as "Military Superintendent in the East," reported to the Assembly yesterday that the Taichun has refused to deal with the question but has allowed Chan to continue levying extra taxes on the inhabitants for military expenses.

A Serious Step.

The Military Government has ordered the Superintendent of Customs and the Foreign Inter-consular Commissioner that henceforth all reports in regard to the Government and all communications with the Peking Government must be absolutely stopped.

THE HIRANO MARU OUTRAGE.

Well-known Hongkong Resident Among the Missing.

Considerable regret was felt in Hongkong when it was learned that the name of Mr. Henry L. Harron, an old resident of the Colony, figured in the list of those who were lost as a result of the sinking by the Germans, shortly after she left Liverpool, of the ill-fated Hirano Maru.

It is only six short months ago that Mr. Harron, who was a sugar boiler on the staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Company, Ltd., left Hongkong for six months' leave of absence, and he was returning to the Colony when the ship on which he was travelling was sunk. One of the main reasons why he had taken his leave was in order to be at home for the marriage of his two daughters.

Mr. Harron, who was born in County Antrim, had for many years resided in Greenock as his home, and it was here his wife and family (three daughters and a son) resided, they never having been East. He first came to Hongkong in 1899 and joined the staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, where he had remained ever since. He was one of the oldest and most valued members of the staff. He had made a considerable number of friends in Hongkong who held him in great esteem and regard, and the news of his death has come as a great shock to them.

Mr. Harron was a member of the "D" Company in the Hongkong Defence Corps and was a well-known bowls and billiards player. His son was not long ago very seriously wounded in Gallipoli. The heartfelt sympathy of Mr. Harron's many friends in the Colony will go out to Mrs. Harron and her children in their bereavement.

WAR COMFORTS.

American Red Cross Gifts.

In connection with the special effort made last week by the American Red Cross to secure supplies for service in Siberia, that organisation reports that as a result of the generosity of Hongkong people it was able to forward eighteen cases of supplies to Vladivostok this week. These included two cases of men's complete suits; one case of men's overcoats and suits; one case of men's underwear; and one case of miscellaneous garments for men; also one case of women's suits and coats and one case of miscellaneous garments for women. There was also one case of infants' clothes; one case of sweaters; one case of men's shoes; one case of women's shoes; one case of miscellaneous garments; two cases of blankets; one case of garments made in the American Red Cross work room; two cases of hospital garments made in the American Red Cross work room; and one case of hospital comforts and supplies received from Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild to be forwarded with the supplies above noted.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. Craigengower, C.C.

The following will represent the Club on their ground on Saturday 19th inst. at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnell, F. W. S. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. E. Kennedy, F. Sutton, E. B. Thomas and E. P. Thurlston.

Chinese Vice-Presidency.

A Peking telegram received to-day states that owing to disagreement among the political parties no decision was reached yesterday regarding the election of a Vice-President.

MODERN DRESS.

American Evangelists Denunciation.

Speaking on "The Eccentricities of Women's Fashions" at a Church meeting, an American Evangelist, George Long, said the country needs a Carrie Nation, not to smash saloons, but "armed with a razor and pair of scissors" to "rip and tear the gowns of every woman and girl who dresses immodestly." Mr. Long declared that this vigorous apostle of dress reform would find plenty of work in Philadelphia, notably in Chestnut street and, incidentally, in Fifty-second and Sixtieth streets in West Philadelphia.

"Many of the waists worn by women this summer are so transparent that they might just as well wear no waists at all," the evangelist asserted.

Mr. Long said many women are going to such extremes in the matter of gowns that "old Saint Anthony would creep into a hole and hide his head" if he should meet them.

"The V-backs and the C-fronts appear to have reached the limit," the evangelist continued. "But I am not talking of ballroom gowns; I am thinking of our Philadelphia girls and women as they appear on the street. A bathing suit is not only respectable but Parisian compared with 25 per cent of the gowns one sees on the streets nowadays."

Short Skirts.

Mr. Long said that most of the women who wear very short skirts appear ridiculous because "nature never intended them to appear in such a garment."

Unfortunately it is not only the young and frivolous who wear these extreme styles," he continued. "Mammies, who ought to know better, and even grandmothers, sport them. Some women seem to think they can lop twenty years from their age by shortening their skirts three inches."

The evangelist told of seeing a young woman of West Philadelphia who was immodestly dressed and expressing a wish to "have a talk with her mother" in order to persuade the parent to give some needed advice to her daughter.

"Imagine my surprise," he continued, "when Mrs. Long told me that she knew the mother and for immodest dressing she had her daughter beaten a mile."

"It is affecting the morals of the men of our nation, particularly the boys and young men," Mr. Long said in conclusion. "Man has not changed much since prehistoric times, and when a woman exposes herself she is making an appeal to man's lower nature."

"The immodest girls and women of to-day are sowing the seed which may develop into a whirlwind of disaster and sorrow for themselves and their daughters," he said.

WHAT MANLINESS MEANS.

Study the Condition of the Nerves.

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

Steady, well-toned nerves are a matter of health, and to have nerves in this state saves great suffering—of mind as well as body. The man who is startled by any sudden noise, is irritable in temper, easily alarmed, often tormented by headache and neuralgia, requires a nerve-tonic that will feed his blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have often restored these nervous wrecks to calm, stalwart manhood. If your nerves are not all they should be, if you find yourself ill with anxiety, unable to sleep through dwelling upon business troubles or your ailments, if you feel weak and shaky, take prompt measures and obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills.

Dealers everywhere sell them, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Denbigh, who has been lecturing behind the firing line on "Germany's War Aims," is very popular with the troops, who flock to hear him in large numbers. He has been giving some interesting facts about Germany's intrigues, notably the attempt to seize Madeira in 1906. In relating some of his experiences on the Sinai Peninsula, he said, "No wonder Moses and his followers got sick of it, after 40 years without leave."

Two new types of uniform are adding to the picturesque effect of our streets, says a Home paper. Airmen in their new French blue uniforms are to be seen in increasing numbers, which with the deeper blue of the convalescent fighters combine to symbolise in colour the countries of our Southern Allies, France and Italy. And of our Eastern fronts we are reminded by the khaki shorts of our men on leave from the Far East. Their bare knees are as brown as their knickers and puttees, thanks to the action of the tropical sun.

If one happens to follow in the wake of an officer of exalted rank through a crowded thoroughfare one can understand why he prefers to get about in a car, even when he may not conscientiously consume official petrol, says the Daily Chronicle. Between Wellington-street and Charing-cross about lunch time recently a major general received and punctiliously returned 57 salutes from men and junior officers. The only escapes he had were when encountering the Navy and the Air Force. Being now an independent arm, the R.A.F. apparently ignores the existence of any outsiders in uniform.

Rear-Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, who has been elected a vice-president of the Simplified Spelling Society, will find himself among distinguished company. The Society, as it teams itself, has a "President," a "Comiti," and a number of "Vice-Presidents," among whom are "The Right On. Lady Bryce" and "The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds." It will be noticed that its activities are a sort of the phonetic spelling of proper names—which, remembering Beauchamp, Majoribanks, Dalsiel, &c., one would have thought among the most pressing of spelling simplifications.

Baku, to which British troops recently made a wonderful march, has from first to last been associated with turbulence, for the very name is derived from destructive winds that prevail there in winter. In 1906 sanguinary conflicts took place between the Tartars and Armenians—who have now combined against the Turks—and vast damage was done to the oil industry. The lurid glare of the petroleum gas, visible for miles by night, excited the wonder of the superstitious East, and led to fire worship becoming the religion of the Persians. From the earliest Zoroastrian period the worshipers of fire resorted to Baku to pay their devotions to the petroleum flames springing naturally from the soil.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, who are in danger of losing their Parliamentary votes in consequence of an unrepented Act of William IV., have laid all the dire forebodings of those who opposed the institution of the force ninety years ago. It was Thomas Drummond, one of the ablest of Irish Under-Secretaries, who hit on the idea of enlisting a police force drawn from the ranks of the Irish peasantry to take the place of troops as guardians of the peace in Ireland, and though the scheme caused apprehension as to the possibility of treason, the British Government has never had a more faithful body of servants than the R.I.C. Among the traditions of the force is a reputation for good looks, and Dean Hole once wrote: "Really they are glorious fellows." Our London police are well favoured in appearance, but if the Irish Constabulary were to take their place there would be a single manly servant to be warranted who hearted in the Metropolitan.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Prussian Poles' Demand.

London, October 15.
Owing to the German acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points, the Prussian Poles have issued a manifesto demanding a united and independent Poland with access to the sea, concerning which the *Local Anzeiger* cynically comments that the Government will know how to reply to this new-found courage.

Dual Monarchy Imperilled.

London, October 15.
A message from Buda Pest says Count Tisza, in a speech, admitted the possibility of the breaking up of the Dual Monarchy.

Austrian Premier Resigns.

London, October 15.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Basle, a Vienna message says the Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian Premier, Prince Hussarek, and has charged Count Tarcu to form a Ministry.

The Turkish Overtures.

London, October 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Turkish Peace Note has been received.

Turkey Wants an Immediate Armistice.

London, October 15.
A message from Washington says the Turkish Peace Note was received through the Spanish Ambassador. It asks President Wilson to undertake the re-establishment of peace, notify the belligerents of this demand and invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries to initiate negotiations. It accepts as a basis of negotiations President Wilson's programme outlined in the speeches of January 8 and September 20 and requests an immediate armistice.

U.S. Contingents to Continue.

London, October 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is announced from the White House that the Government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies monthly. There will be no relaxation of any kind.

PARLIAMENT MEETS.

Some Interesting Statements.

London, October 15.
The House of Commons has resumed its sittings with a full attendance.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was consulting the Allies regarding a League of Nations.

Mr. Shortt stated that voluntary enlistments in Ireland so far totalled 9,829.

Sir A. Stanley said 25,899 miners had been withdrawn from the Army, but the coal situation was still serious.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Amsterdam, October 15.

A message from Vienna says the Bukharest express fell into the river near Pilsen, owing to heavy rains undermining the rails. A hundred were killed and two hundred seriously injured.

CRUELTY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

A Fresh Record of German Inhumanity.

London, October 15.
Appalling stories of the sufferings of British taken prisoner in the last spring offensive are recorded by a Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Yonge. They add yet another black and unforgettable chapter to the volume of German war inhumanities.

The report shows that the prisoners were compelled to serve German guns on pain of summary execution. Prison camps were often located near the German front line; consequently the occupants were frequently killed by British gunfire.

Almost incredible, yet carefully sifted, accounts are published of how the prisoners were provided with most meagre quantities of bread and coffee as their sole means of sustenance. They were not provided with any form of shelter, heat, warmth or even water for washing. They were forced to work hard seven days a week and cruelly maltreated by sentries. They were reduced to collecting nettles as food. Even the doctors violently assaulted their British patients.

(Continued on Page 10.)

PUBLIC MATTERS.

Interesting Speech at the Council Meeting.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council, H. E. the Officer Administering the Government said:—

It will be convenient, I think, to make a short statement at this meeting of the Legislative Council regarding certain matters that have been the subject of discussion between the Government and Honourable Unofficial Members during this year. In January last information was requested regarding the organisation and pay of the Police Force, the Fire Brigade and the preventive staff of the Department of Imports and Exports, and at a later date Honourable Unofficial Members submitted to the Government a list of recommendations which was discussed at a meeting held on the 23rd of May. The question of the rates of pay in the Police Force has been settled temporarily by the grant of a ten per cent allowance, while the question of the rate at which pensions should be granted is still under consideration, and I hope will shortly be decided.

The next matter was the organisation of the Fire Brigade both as regards personnel and equipment. The efficiency of the volunteer portion of the brigade has been increased by relieving the men of certain other duties, which they had been performing. Additions have been made to the equipment including two powerful motor pumping engines that have been ordered from America. It has for a long time been recognised that the present site of the Fire Station in Victoria is too cramped and that a station is required at Kowloon. A suitable site in Victoria is already in possession of the Government, and it is probable that a good site can be found on Crown Land in Kowloon.

After the murder of Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O Honourable Unofficial Members endorsed the recommendations made by the jury at the Coroner's enquiry, and asked certain questions as to the patrolling of the waters of the Colony and the visits of inspection made to out-stations. The Government replied as follows:—

(a) The practice of having two European Officers at Tai O was interrupted owing to the war. It was proposed to resume it at once. It was not considered that the Cheung Chau Station or any of the Police Stations on the mainland were so isolated as to require

THE FORGERY CASE.

Police Charge Withdrawn.

The Police Court was crowded this afternoon when four Chinese were charged on remand with committing a forgery at the International Banking Corporation. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor who prosecuted, asked his Worship's permission that the case be withdrawn, because on account of investigations made, the Police found the defendants innocent, and as far as the Crown was concerned, they had nothing against them.

Mr. Lo, in the course of a long statement, said that his clients were the victims of a fraud perpetrated by someone else.

Mr. J. B. Wood, in discharging the defendants, said that it was a great pleasure to him to hear the statements of the Crown Solicitor and the solicitor for the defence. The defendants were in possession of a forged receipt and they were arrested by the Police for forgery. Since their arrest the Police had made enquiries and found that the defendants were the victims of a fraud. "What happened in this Court shall not adversely affect your reputation," was his Worship's concluding remarks as he discharged the defendants.

£250,000 for 10,000 Tons of Shipping.

More than £250,000 has been paid by Messrs. Instone and Co. Limited, Cardiff and London, for part of the fleet of Messrs. W. and C. T. Jones, Cardiff. The dead-weight involved in the purchase is about 10,000 tons.

20 Descendants in the War. Mrs. Goldston, of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. and formerly a resident of Stockton-on-Tees, claims to have more descendants in the war than any other woman—ten grandsons and one great-grandson in the British Army and eight grandsons and one great-grandson in the United States Army and Navy.

the presence of two European Police constantly stationed there. Circumstances had arisen and might again arise rendering the presence of two or more European Police at a station necessary.

(b) Enquiry was being made as to the possibility of obtaining the necessary telephonic material. It has since been ascertained that the material can be got from Japan, and the work of linking up the island stations with the mainland is now in hand.

(c) It was not considered necessary to provide at any of the four island stations a steam or motor pinnace, as the expense would be out of all proportion to usefulness of the craft. Four Police launches were employed in the patrol of the waters of the Colony beyond the limits of the harbour.

The island stations were visited by patrol launches some fifteen or sixteen times a month. Details of visits of inspection by Police Officers were supplied.

Honourable Unofficial Members, in reply, recorded their unanimous opinion that Cheung Chau was of sufficient importance to render it advisable that a second European Police Officer should be stationed there. The Government has not found itself in a position to give effect to their wishes.

In July Mr. Lau Chu-pak requested that provision might be made for the application of the Grant Code system to the vernacular schools subsidised and managed by the Confucian Society, as the schools were supplying a distinct want. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the giving of a grant to the 18 Confucian Schools and to the 11 Tang We Schools. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking these Chinese gentlemen who have so generously contributed to the support of these schools.

A number of other questions have also been under discussion in the course of the year between the Government and the Unofficial Members, as for instance the housing scheme for Civil Servants and the choice of a site for the European Young Men's Christian Association Building.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Children must have it—adults should have it

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THE ONLY REMEDY
AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
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ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

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POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Police Recreation Club was held in the Club House last evening, Mr. W. Kent being in the chair.

In proposing the adoption of the annual report and balance sheet, the Chairman remarked on the satisfactory financial condition of the Club, more especially as so many of the members were away fighting. The balance sheet was adopted without comment.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O. B. E.; Vice Presidents, Mr. P. P. J. Weddhouse and Mr. T. B. King; Chairman, Mr. W. Kent; Secretary, Mr. W. Hollands; Treasurer, Mr. A. J. C. Taylor; Groundsman, Mr. Mc Walter; Committee, Messrs. Angus, Grant, Gordon, Culliford, Field, Parden, Peet, Dorling, and Field.

On the proposition of Mr. Terrett, seconded by Mr. Watt, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the outgoing officers for the able manner in which they had carried on the work of the Club during the past year.

PRISON FROM WITHIN.

Mr. Stephen Hobhouse's Experience.

Mr. Stephen Hobhouse, the conscientious objector who was sent to prison for "disobedience to military orders," writes his experience of twelve months' prison life in the *Quarterly Review*, under the title, "An English Prison from Within." The characteristics of the prison system, he says, group themselves round three main heads—discomfort for the body and starvation for the soul, the attempt to crush out the sense of individuality and the instinct to serve others, and entire absence of trust and government by fear.

As to the effect of the system in destroying a man's sense of his own personality, Mr. Hobhouse, after remarking that many men are suffering seriously from underfeeding, gives an instance of a man being reported for having handed a piece of bread to another prisoner, "who, as he doubtless supposed, needed it more than himself." For this all his "privileges" were suspended, his term of imprisonment was prolonged by a day or two, and he was awarded three days' solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. It would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. 23, Queen's Road, Central.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND

The Tenth Subscription List.

Already acknowledged \$3,138.50
Mrs. J. J. & D. D. 100.00
Mrs. J. J. 25.00
Mrs. D. D. 20.00
Total ... \$3,283.50

In a previous list, "Mr. Eric Moller, \$100" should have read "Mr. and Mrs. Moller, \$100."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1918.

THE PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

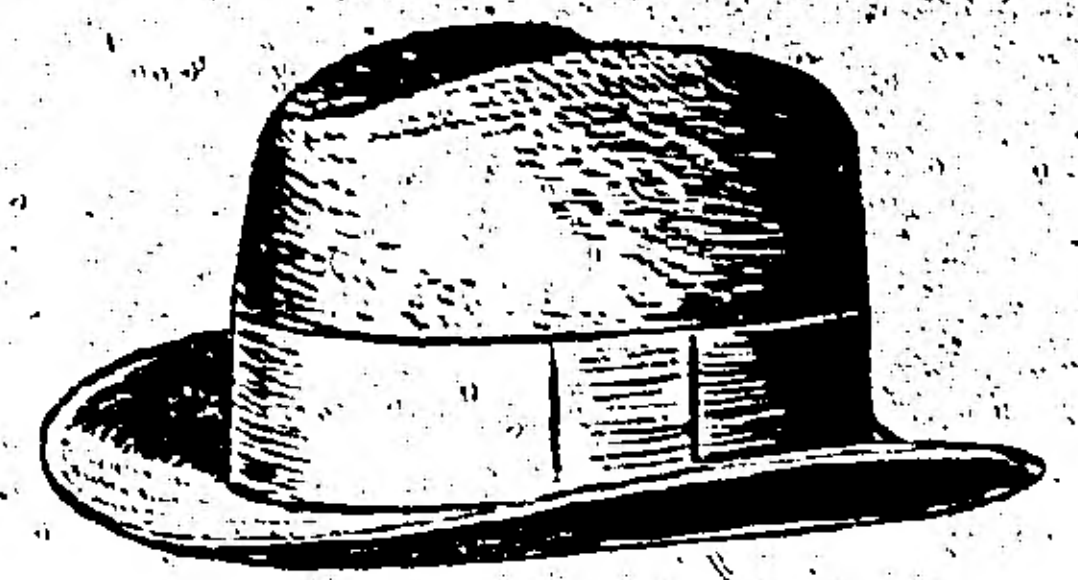
THE BAND performance arranged for SATURDAY 19th October, at the Peak Club has been cancelled.

P. L. SIM,

Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1918.

HENRY HEATH HATS



In attractive shapes designed to suit men of all ages, build and features.

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For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to:-

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Room 42, HONGKONG.

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Regular Service Between

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S.S. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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	*Yokohama Maru 12,334	(SATUR., 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
	*Aki Maru 12,334	(FRI., 18th Oct., at 4 p.m.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru 12,300	(SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.)
	*Totomi Maru 12,900	(WEDNESDAY, 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Yokohama Maru 12,334	(SATURDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 a.m.)
	*Kosoku Maru 12,900	(TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.)

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES. SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG: THURSDAY, 14th NOV., at 11 a.m. For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
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TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.
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SHINTO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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KIYO MARU	17,000	11th January.
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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S.S. "TJISALAK" on the 19th October, at noon.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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Hongkong Oct. 17, 1918.

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Tjipanas	Tjilatjap	11th Nov.	16th Nov.	Saigon
Nias	Java	12th Nov.	12th Nov.	

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
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Haiphong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 22nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
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Haikun	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 25th Oct. at 1 p.m.
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For	Steamship	On
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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 22nd Oct. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 23rd Oct. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri., 25th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

After the War.

It is generally understood that when hostilities cease the Admiralty will not allow as much scope as hitherto for commercial operations at Dover or Southampton with the result that owners of merchant shipping will be compelled to make other arrangements.

Compensation to Foreign Owners.

The compensation which the British and United States Governments have agreed to pay Dutch and Swedish owners for the loss of their requisitioned vessels is extremely high, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." According to the rates worked out at £75, £60, and £42 10s per ton gross, ranging from ten to forty years. Half of the amount, is payable in cash and half in two years with interest at 10 per cent. in the case of the United States, Great Britain not conceding more, however, than 6 per cent. Before the war these steamers would not have cost more than £6 a ton.

France and Salvage of Shipping.

The war having increased in proportions which nobody ever imagined, the shipping losses on our coasts (says a Paris contemporary) it has been necessary to study and bring into realization a special organization for the purpose of salvaging wreckage. In France a decree has been signed by the Minister of Marine, which admits of all the initiatives in order that the maximum of rapidly be obtained in these operations. As regards the Navy, ten centres for salvaging—six in the Channel and ocean and four in the Mediterranean—have been provided with the necessary plant. The results obtained up to now are highly satisfactory.

The Model Fabricated Ship.

The first of the national fabricated ships, designed by a committee of shipbuilders, which was recently launched by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wiggin Richardson, Ltd., is 411ft. 6in. long, 55ft. 6in. broad, 38ft. 1in. deep, with a deadweight carrying capacity of 10,500 tons on a draught of 38ft. 3in. She is now being fitted with ordinary triple expansion engines, and will have three boilers, each 15ft. 6in. by 11ft. 6in. She is the pattern vessel for 10 others, which are to be constructed on the fabrication system with the aid of bridge-building works, and from her all moulds and templates have been supplied to the bridge builders for reproduction of the fabricated parts ready for erection in National and other yards. The object has been to utilise the available plant and labour of bridge builders which called for the simplification of both structure and form. As bridge-builders are unable to deal with curved surfaces a "straight-line" form was evolved, the curved forms of usual construction being eliminated as far as practicable. There is not a single bent frame in the ship, and all the plating, except some, of course, at the fore and after ends, is straight. Thus the bending of frames is rendered unnecessary, and the rolling of plates for "twist" and form is appreciably reduced. A good deal of additional work was evolved in the design of the ship, but now that the first of the type is in the water the duplicated parts will greatly facilitate the building of sister ships. The hull was constructed in five months, delay being caused by an epidemic of influenza, and the incidence of the Tyne-side annual holidays. The next ship will be built much more quickly. None of the material in this first ship is from the bridge-builders, but now they will come rapidly into production. The material can be accumulated as desired, and construction will proceed more speedily than ever before. The multiple punching machine was used to a greater extent on this vessel than hitherto, and was very successful, making good holes. All the spacing of the rivets was carefully worked out, so that plans and wood templates could be made and sent to the bridge-building firms without delay for reproduction. The time and labour spent in perfecting this design is expected to yield handsome results. Minor improvements will come with experience, but the basic principle of the design has been worked out successfully in the experiments, and the pattern is fixed.

NOTICE

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MOVEMENTS OF
STREAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the s.s.
"WANKING" sailed from Shanghai for
Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday,
October 8th, and may be expected to
arrive at this port on or about October
19th.

The local office of the China Mail S.S.
Co. is in receipt of a telegram from the
San Francisco office advising that the
s.s. "CHINA" sailed from that port on
Monday, October 14th.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight, Apply To	To be Des- patched.
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Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, Oct.
Manila	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	21, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	D. L. Co.	22, Oct.
Shanghai	Takung	J. M. Co.	22, Oct.
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Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Wosang	J. M. Co.	22, Oct.
Manila	Potomi M.	N. Y. K.	23, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	23, Oct.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Haikun	D. L. Co.	25, Oct.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	26, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	29, Oct.
Macassar	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijahap	J.C.J. L.	9, Nov.
Saigon	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjinanas	J.C.J. L.	16, Nov.
	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.

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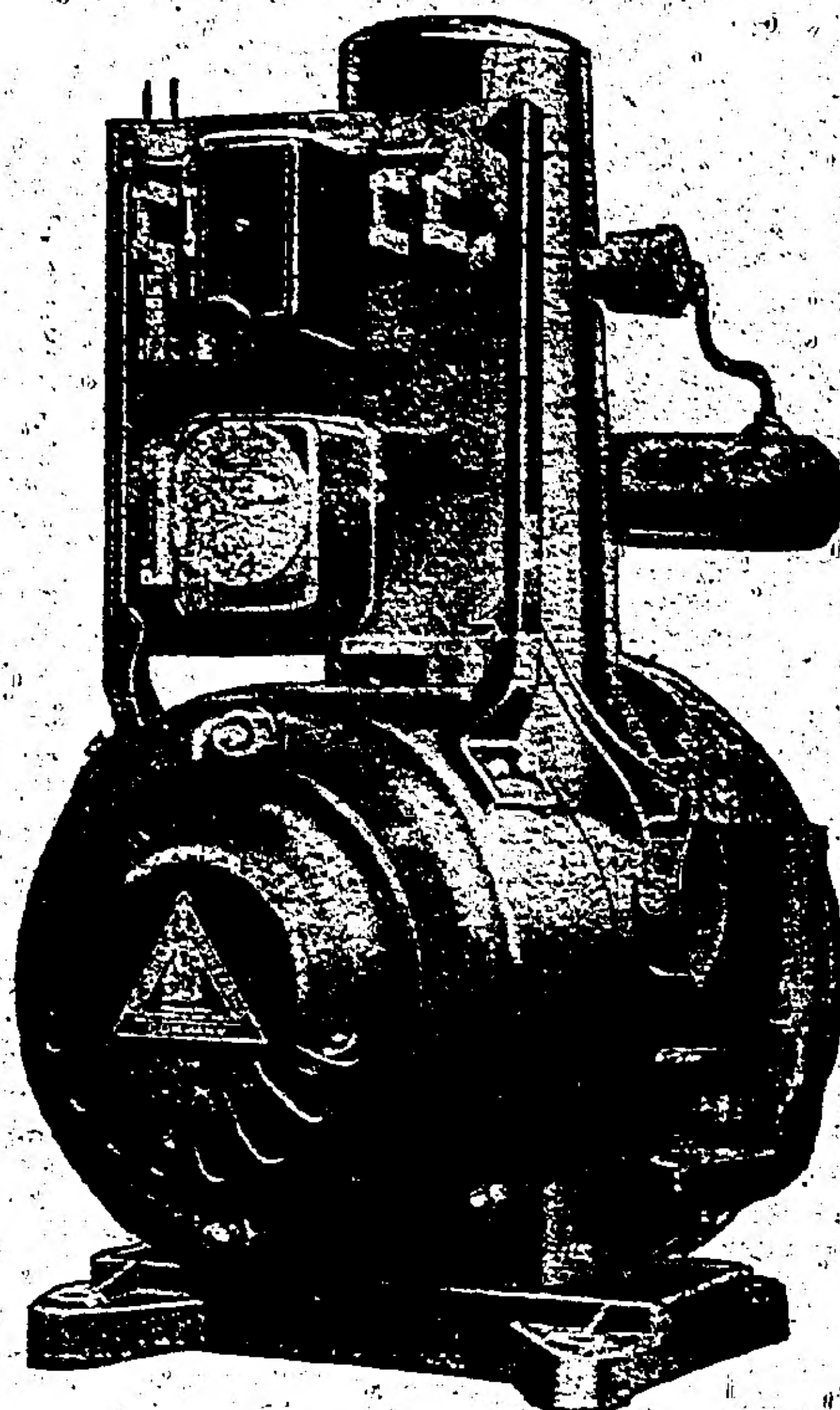
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CHINA'S SONS AT THE FRONT.

Happy Picture of the C. L. C.
It is an open secret that there is now a large army of Chinese labourers in France.

It was a great and daring experiment to bring 100,000 Chinese thousands of miles across the world and graft them on to the extremely complex organisation which already existed. It was an organisation of men who were leading lives of consistent and inevitable overtime, working continually at the highest pressure. And on these men was thrown the additional responsibility of making a success of Chinese labour. They had to squeeze some precious minutes out of their crowded hours in which to cope with this new problem.

In one sense this experiment was certain of success. No one who had experience of the Chinese coolie had any doubt that he would work, tirelessly, ingeniously and with a fine natural versatility, provided that, and this is the point, he could be made happy and contented, that he could be made to feel certain that his family would be provided for, that his food and housing came up to his expectations and that he was sufficiently amused in his leisure hours.

It must always be remembered that the Chinese had the thinnest of skulls and the quickest of brains, that he is a magnificent judge of character, that his mental processes are profoundly logical and that a lightning sense of humour pervades his being. Since they have been in France the Chinese labour companies have worked magnificently, and this must be attributed very largely to the care taken of them.

Let us see how this has been accomplished.

On arrival in France the coolies are at once sent to the Chinese labour base and depot, which is under the control of two officers, both of whom have a lifelong knowledge of China and the Chinese. It goes without saying that they are accomplished Chinese scholars. Here the coolies go through all the preliminaries to starting work. They are medically examined; fitted out with their kit, they have their finger prints taken, officers are allotted to them, and then they are formed into companies and sent to their destinations.

At the base live certain technical officers specially chosen for their knowledge of the Chinese race and the Chinese tongue. A large percentage of these were formerly missionaries. They give the coolies little lectures on the habits and customs of France, instill into them the rudiments of military discipline—no salute equals in impressiveness that of a Chinese policeman—and tell them anything which is calculated to make smooth their life in the new and strange sphere.

These officers have also the duty of making periodical visits to the different camps and settling any little difficulties by their knowledge and tact. There has been marvellously little trouble since the Chinese arrived, and such as there has been could always be attributed to misunderstanding, never to ill will. As can readily be realised, it has been impossible to meet fully the demand for Chinese speaking officers, and it has been found that this system of itinerant arbitrators and advisers best meets the difficulty.

Camps are Models.

It is necessary to put considerable restrictions on the movements of the coolies in such places as base ports. Consequently they are fined small amounts if they break bounds. This they quite understand, but since, looking at the matter from their Oriental standpoint, they firmly believe that all such fines go as a matter of legitimate squeeze into their C. O.'s pocket, they cannot quite see why, once they have contributed to his income, they should not walk when they please. That is just one little instance where a technical officer can do much to reconcile two perfectly sound, but slightly divergent views of discipline.

At the base also is the hospital, under the charge of a doctor with a most orthodox knowledge of Chinese diseases. He is, of course, both father and mother to the sick coolies. All his staff are Chinese. As an in-

stance of his regard for his patients he has presented a picture to all the wards, for the Chinese are passionately fond of the song of birds.

The officer in charge of the finger print department is one of the greatest experts in the world. By his magic art he can identify any coolie in two minutes, so that substitution, of which delicate sciences the Chinese are past masters, can be infallibly detected.

At the base also are the experts who censor the beautifully painted letters from the coolies. A Chinese labour company consists of five officers, 19 other white ranks and 475 coolies, of whom thirty-two are gangers. Companies are merged in groups of three or more companies under a senior British officer.

Oriental View of Craft.

Chinese compounds are modelled, so far as possible, on the lines of a British bar camp. If left to themselves the coolies would undoubtedly arrange them on principles of picturesque but insanitary chaos. But here the British passion for order and soap and water intrudes, with the result that for spick and span, well scrubbed neatness the average Chinese compound would satisfy the soul of the strictest of camp discipline. The officers of some of the camps offer prizes for the best kept huts and the coolies enter thoroughly into the spirit of the ingenious and untiring welfare campaign of which they are the objects.

Every compound has its own washing hut, with hot and cold water; drying room; its recreation hut, sometimes fitted up as a tiny gymnasium, sometimes with a little stage, always made as inviting and comfortable as war conditions permit, and a canteen fully stocked with everything to rejoice the coolie's heart, from a handsome and reliable timepiece at 5 francs 75 centimes to tinned spaghetti and tomato.

Though a British soldier is in charge of these canteens, he usually has a Chinese assistant. The writer visited one such which had just taken on a very tall and solemn coolie as canteen assistant. He had only been there a few days, but he got full marks in a severe *visu* examination conducted by the C. O. on the names and prices of his stock in trade. Yet tinned salmon and "three fifty" and so on were the only English words he knew. He pronounced their names as if they were incantations. He maintained throughout a majestic possession.

Chinese kitchens are fascinating temples of plenty. Alluring aromas arise from the huge boilers where the rice and stew is simmering, and on the long tables are rows and rows of those glistening and highly sustaining steamed rolls which a perspiring and incredibly deft fingered expert turns out at the rate of well over a thousand per diem.

Chinese cooks are masters of their art and some of the officers' messes employ them. Out of the somewhat placid ingredients of army rations they can coax creations worthy of the chief of a transatlantic Ritz Carlton. As bargainers they are supreme and the despair of French market women. They have an eagle eye for the carefully camouflaged defects of a cauliflower and their patience is simply demoralising.

The great festival of the Chinese is New Year's Day, when they are accustomed to give themselves up to rejoicing, which however is slightly alloyed by the fact that it is also settling day for all debts contracted during the previous year. No work was done by the coolies in France on that day. This meant a considerable amount of extra work for other people, but the burden was cheerfully shouldered. Every effort was made that the coolies might enjoy their holiday.

In one camp the writer visited they had constructed a vast dragon, sustained and propelled by twenty whippers and illuminated by many lanterns. The rents in his straws were being repaired, and doubtless he made a triumphant progress round the compounds to the strains of the two stringed fiddle, the banjo, the cymbals, drums and many kinds of music.

Chinese gramophones, records have been obtained from America.

HOW NAPOLEONS ARE MADE.

By Captain Lord Dunsany.

The name of the office was made by many nouns strung together into one ungainly word. The furniture of it was in the sordid style. The work of it was to tell the people that it was all quite well worth it, everything, and to see that they believed it.

Two officers were talking together in an important room, talking with dissatisfied voices, and the gist of it all was that Rosner's stuff was not quite what was wanted. Poor little Rosner worked in an attic upstairs. Rosner was sent for. He knew at once something was wrong, and he came in trepidation into the big room.

They came at once to the point, without circumlocution or effort to spare his feelings; Rosner's Kaiser stories were not satisfactory. Rosner protested lamely, his devotion to the Fatherland, his wish to serve the office with the long ungainly name. His protestations were not listened to. They merely repeated curtly that his Kaiser stories were not satisfactory; the senior officer said it, and the other one looked it. Miserably poor Rosner swore he had done his best and would be much better in future. "Did his best!" they said. And with scornful emphasis they shot their comments at him. Why, he never brought the Kaiser within five miles of the front line, and when he did bring him on to a battlefield once, he made him pick violets on it. "But so handsome," whispered poor Rosner "to love the dumb flowers, so affecting!" "Sheep!" they said. "As though one picked violets on a battlefield!" And that was doing his best, they scornfully added. And Rosner swore he should do better in future.

Late that evening a timid knock was heard on the door of the big room, and a harsh order to enter. It was Herr Carl Rosner again. Would this do? Was this better? And diffidently he moved forward this little contribution. "The Kaiser" it read, who desired to participate in the battle from its very beginning in the midst of his fighting troops, went on the night of July 14 to the region of the impending fighting, and spent the night in an advanced observation post.

"There he listened to the terrible music of our surprise fire attack, and watched the unparalleled picture of projectiles raging over the enemy position. A few minutes after our bombardment, which burst forth at 4.50 a.m., he had in his hands the first reports of the good progress made."

"From then on till nightfall, denying himself even a moment's rest, he remained with his troops and all day to-day he stopped on the battlefield facing the contest of ground, and received the news of the fresh and fine successes on the Marne and to the south-west of Rheims."

"Hmph," they said. "Perhaps. But we shall want better than that, or the Kaiser will get to hear of it."

The writer listened to one such to a poem which suggests the mingled strains of a mazarine, a war dance, domestic altercation and air raid; but the coolies were entranced.

At another camp the group commander was trying to arrange that his coolies become acquainted with all the exciting thrills connected with fishing from the end of the local pier.

There is no space here to deal with the work of the coolies. Suffice it to say that they will earn all their ears and good will which they receive.

Any man of British birth who was inclined to feel pessimistic about the capacity of his race would derive a miraculous tonic from seeing what a genius for improvisation, what a happy improviser for understanding and satisfying the bodies and minds of men of a race profoundly alien to their own, his countrymen had brought to the solution of the problem of coolie labour in France. For that problem has been splendidly solved and the success of this great experiment is assured. —H. R. Watfield in the New York Sun.

GUNS ON FROZEN CLOUDS.

Some Weird Inventions.

Very wonderful are the inventions which the war has produced, but they are as nothing to those others, legion in number, ingenious in conception, and fantastic in design, which have been submitted to the Inventions Department of the Ministry of Munitions and rejected. Only one suggestion in ten is novel and possible.

The motive behind the inventions is invariably good—an attempt to end the war quickly by making our weapons more efficient and deadly, and by destroying the enemy and his machinery of war. Nor have the inventors paused at obstacles or observed difficulties. They have frozen the clouds and mounted artillery thereon. They have trained cormorants to fly to Essen and pick the mortar from Krupp's walls so that they crumbled in dust, they have trailed from balloons monster magnets that snatched rifles from men's hands, they have perched on shells men to steer them at their targets.

Aeronautics have been specially favoured by the inventors. Many seem to have thought that the lifting power of hydrogen is unlimited, for they have suggested armoured-plated balloons, the transport of artillery by aeroplane, and of troops by balloon. Paddle wheels have often been put forward as an alternative means of propulsion for aeroplanes, the fact being quite overlooked that a marine paddle wheel revolves in two distinct media.

Covering Up the Moon.

For dealing with hostile aircraft heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons, explosives are to be armed with syringes like Boadicea's chariot, heat rays are to be projected for setting Zeppelins on fire, and the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon. A most popular suggestion is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, project the light on the object, and shoot along the beam. To prevent piloted railway lines shining at night the last coach of the last train is to drip blacking on to them.

Shells and projectiles have received not a little attention from inventors, many of whom betray no knowledge that such a science as ballistics exists. By one scheme two guns are to be fired simultaneously, the shot being connected by a chain, to which bombs and incendiary devices, etc., are to be attached.

Another favourite subject, mechanically unsound, is the "relay shell," a shell acting as a small gun discharged in mid-air and expelling a small inner shell, the object being to obtain an increased range. The fact is that a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible. Incidentally it may be remarked that the theory of the "relay shell" was one of the favourite explanations of the German long-range bombardment of Paris put forward by "experts" before the possibilities of Big Bertha were fully realised.

13th Century Ideas.

In the group of inventions coming under the head of motive power, the majority are of the "overbalancing-wheel" type, which dates from the 13th century. Power is to be obtained in other schemes from people walking, about floors and up and down stairs, passenger lifts are to be used as power-hammers, and power is to be generated from the flow of sea water from the roofs of houses.

All kinds of substances have been proposed as fuel. One gentleman had a power, he said, which, mixed with water, turned it into motor spirit—but he declined to disclose the powder's composition.

Electricity, many folk believe, can achieve anything. It is proposed to electrify the enemy; to interfere with magnets or compasses of aircraft; to explode ammunition dumps. Megadons is proposed for attracting and bringing down enemy aircraft.

A LEPER MILLIONAIRE.

Life on Cullion Island.

Dr. William P. Burns, who has had charge of research work in the leper colony on Cullion Island, the Philippines largest leper community in the world, with a population of 8,000 lepers, arrived in San Francisco recently and is at the Palace Hotel.

Dr. Burns states that very good results in the treatment of leprosy have been effected by the use of a drug known as "basio-fushin." Though Dr. Burns does not claim it as a cure for leprosy, he states that some of the phases of leprosy, such as "night blindness," have been cured by the drug.

"The leper population on Cullion Island constitutes a model state," Dr. Burns said. "The lepers govern themselves. They elect their own assembly, have their own judges, court and district attorney and their own police force, all lepers."

One is Millionaire.

"Most of the lepers are natives. But we also have a few white men there, including two Americans and one Englishman. One of these Americans has amassed a huge fortune during his stay on Cullion Island and is now a millionaire. He found that he could contract with the government for the sale of fish and bought a launch. His business increased and he now owns a large fleet of launches manned by other members of the colony."

"As a whole, the lepers on Cullion Island are a happy, contented lot. The government feeds, houses and clothes them, they are given pocket money to buy the little luxuries of life, such as tobacco, and they have all the comforts of civilization, which they lack in their own villages. Once a year their relatives are permitted to visit them and then we take due precautions for disinfecting them, though we do not believe that infection is spread by actual contact."

Two College Graduates.

"The Cullion leper colony is a small society of its own. Some of the lepers are quite wealthy and among them are two university graduates, one from Yale and the other from Cornell, both Filipinos."

"The island is fifteen miles long and seven miles wide and it is five miles from the nearest island. Dr. O. E. Denney, who has charge of the health service, is at the same time governor of the island."

Mrs. Burns accompanied her husband to Cullion Island and was the only white woman on the island. Dr. Burns returned, as he wishes to join the American army. He is a graduate of the Chicago School of Medicine.

or repelling them—and for diverting falling bombs.

Suggestions are frequently received in connection with coloured searchlights, but colour cannot be imparted to a beam without reducing its intrinsic brilliancy. The most wonderful proposition of all in this connection is that of a "black beam" for obscuring the moon.

Snake-venters.

Among the more miscellaneous projects are one to cool machine-guns by placing them in a vacuum jacket—the inventor forgetting that thermos flasks keep things hot as well as cold—a second to petrify the German soldiers by squirting cement over them; a third to throw snakes by pneumatic propulsion into the enemy trenches; and yet a fourth to throw live wire cables among the enemy by means of rockets. Germany itself is to be rescued and attacked by making a "tube" from England "all the way."

Inventions relating to the production of munitions have been far more practicable than any others. Mostly they have been put forward by those actually engaged in production, who in many cases have themselves put their ideas into practice. A number of these ideas, often of an ingenious nature, are expected to overcome immediate equipment and being to special conditions are, unfortunately, seldom of general utility.

THE CENSORSHIP: A PROTEST.

By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

We who hold the present censorship of the Press to be wrong in principle and disastrous in practice, may take for parallel the recruiting muddle of 1914; for the same mischief lies at the root of both.

When the war broke out, the country called Lord Kitchener to the War Office as our best military organiser. Neither action nor Government yet foresaw that this was to be a struggle calling on the whole civil population. If Lord Kitchener foresaw it, he was still a professional soldier, admirably acquainted with the Army machine, but by his professional knowledge tied to the Army's active and retired—for his help. He knew that he needed some hundreds of thousands of volunteers, and he did wonders in arranging to train them. But he did not know what the Government knew perfectly well—that there existed throughout the country a system of civilian government administered by faithful men who had given a great part of their lives to it; men whose acquaintance, through magisterial and committee work in a score of ways, reached every street and hamlet in the land; who understood their neighbourhood and their neighbours; who could collectively within a week have so organised the prevailing enthusiasm that every fit volunteer were enlisted, billeted well-cared-for, until the military found themselves able to take him over. As it was, the Government ignored this elastic and working machinery, and the War Office having used up its fresh and intelligent officers, fell back on the "dog-out," armed him with indefinite power, and scattered him over the country, side, ignorant, cursing, elbowing, hectoring; a very good fellow, no doubt, at a spa or in a golf-house verandah, but in this business lacking at once the humility to learn and the capacity to improvise. As a result thousands of Volunteers were turned back, dispirited, from recruiting offices unable to cope with them; while the accepted recruits often suffered hardships incredible: being fed like wild beasts, and bedded on the stones in sodden "servises," in towns where a telegram putting the Mayor in charge would have ensured good quarters, bedding, a generous meal well cooked, with plates, knives, forks, and an eager service of waiters and waitresses.

II.
Apply this parable, and you get the story of the censorship. Everyone knows that in war-time there must be a censorship of news, and, within right limits, a firm censorship. But it is a delegated power—delegated by the nation responsible for accepting this war and concerned in prosecuting it, and this means that the limits of that power should be clearly understood between those who delegate and those who exercise it. So, and not otherwise, can it operate justly, wisely, tactfully. The rough limit is that anything may be reported which does not give away information useful to the enemy. Now we do not deny that this is a delicate business; but we deny that, even in the matter of news, the retired military intelligence sampanes to it had either the intelligence or the tact. It knew nothing of an editor's business of the sitting arrangement and presentation of news; while as for censoring opinion, it might just as well have been put to conduct an orchestra. It knew nothing of the other hand of free public opinion, which it hated with the hate, scorned with the scorn, and above all, fed with the fear of ignorance. It baited it with its fixed ideas—"Stand aside, you people! This is our war, not yours. You have no right to any news but that which we choose to give you."

This attitude, by the way, has spread from one Government department to another. We are, after all, a nation of shopkeepers, with the qualities of our district.

III.
But, to return to the censorship. We contend that has been wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. In practice it has been disastrous because our editors have been at once told too little and too much, told, under a privileged secrecy, things which their consciences warned them they ought as honest men and for the public good to disclose; and thus have been diverted from their true function of reporting genuine news to a false function of running campaigns, in the security that the essential fact is hidden from the reader.

The censorship, further, is wrong in practice, being worked by men who, apart from the incompetence I have mentioned, are seemingly untrained to civilian standards of morality in reporting matters of fact. The mere exclusion of a line of two of manuscript is often enough not only to emasculate a document or a letter, but to falsify it. Such exclusion, if practised by a scholar in editing a manuscript, would be reckoned by fellow-scholars as little less than a sin against the Holy Ghost.

I speak here only of the censorship of news, of information about facts. Of the growing tendency to censor opinion I hardly see how an Englishman can trust himself to speak.

IV.
But the practice is wrong mainly because the principle is wrong. The whole action, not the censor's office, accepted; the war, is intent on this war; is suffering and is ready to suffer, being resolved on victory. To whom has it ever issued a licence to hide the truth from it, even by a little? When, and by whom, and to what censor, has it ever surrendered its courage? Who is it that would put our Saviour's eyes with a purpose more fatuous than any Philistine's? "There is yet," wrote Milton, "the incredible loss and detriment that this plot of licensing puts us to. More than if some enemy it were should stop up our havens and ports and creeks; if hindering and retarding the importation of our richest merchandise, truth." This war is being fought by the nation, and should be fought by a nation of shopkeepers, with the qualities of our district.

12 BIRMINGHAM SEATS.

Labour to Contest Ten.

Political parties in Birmingham are pushing forward their arrangements for a final election under the new Act. The city will have twelve representatives instead of seven. With the exception of the Duddleston Division, the Unionists have officially or provisionally selected candidates for all the seats. Mr. Jesse Cellings, Sir Edward Parkes, and Mr. J. T. Middlemore will not seek re-election.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be the Unionist candidate for Ladywood, and the other newcomers will be Mr. F. L. Harris for Moseley, Mr. E. O. Mayney Thompson for Handsworth, Mr. J. W. Dennis for Deritend, Sir Herbert Austin for Kings Norton, and Alderman Jephcott for Yardley. Mr. Evelyn Cecil will remain at Aston. The Liberals have candidates for eight divisions, including Sir John Barnsley, who will oppose Sir Francis Lowe for Edgbaston; Mr. Wilfrid Hill for Moseley, Mr. J. G. Hurst for Sparkbrook, in opposition to Mr. Amery; and Mr. Arthur Brampton for Deritend. It is expected that the Liberals will have candidates in all 12 divisions.

The Labour party will run ten candidates, including Mr. W. Handfield (Bakers' Union) and Mr. E. Charles (National Union of Railwaymen).

Individualism has been, at any rate a school for teaching men to know their own business. Farmers and butchers, for example, know about meat, nephews know about uncles, and so on, and one gets to wonder if the recent Great-Geeseberry, or Caterpillar-Kadownest, order, be the indeed last word of the bright young amateur.

But, to return to the censorship. We contend that has been wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. In practice it has been disastrous because our editors have been at once told too little and too much, told, under a privileged secrecy, things which their consciences warned them they ought as honest men and for the public good to disclose; and thus have been diverted from their true function of reporting genuine news to a false function of running campaigns, in the security that the essential fact is hidden from the reader.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Danzig-Cherson Canal Scheme.
The Moscow News learns from Kiev that the Ukrainian Minister of Communications has laid before the Ministerial Council a project for a Danzig-Cherson Canal, which will run from Danzig along the course of the Niemen and the Dnieper, the chief difficulty being to overcome the rapids of the latter. The vast water energy of this water power is to be utilised for electrifying the Ekaterinoslav Railway. The Ministerial Council has approved the scheme, and the necessary Bill will be drafted.

U. S. Rubber Imports.
It is estimated that the importations of crude rubber into the United States during June, 1919, amount to 24,124 tons, of which 21,787 were plantation rubber. For the previous month the importations into the United States came to 16,188 tons. The two months together, therefore, mean 40,400 tons of rubber into America, as against 38,500 for the same two months in 1917. If these figures are correct, it would seem that the proposal to restrict rubber importations into the United States during May, June, and July of this year to 25,000 tons altogether is already a dead letter, says the *L. & C. Express*.

Foreign Capital in Argentina.
Between 4,000,000,000, dollars and 4,500,000,000, dollars of foreign capital is invested in Argentina, according to an estimate made by Dr. Alberto B. Martinez, a well-known Argentine statistician, who delivered a lecture on May 1st before the Institute Popolare de Conferencias (Popular Institute of Conferences) on the subject of foreign capital investments in Argentina. Dr. Martinez stated that it is difficult to say with mathematical exactitude what proportion of the total corresponds to each of the foreign nations that have placed capital in Argentina, because many operations of this nature evade all statistics. He stated, however, that the British investments are between 2,000,000,000, dollars, and 2,500,000,000, dollars, and that this explains why, from a relatively remote date, all of the industrial, agricultural, and mining enterprises that enter into Argentine statistics carry the foreign mark "limited" to such a degree that one gets the impression that one is dealing with a purely British colony.

Coconut Oil in Macassar.

Coconut oil is giving good profits to the mills at Macassar on account of a good demand for and shortage of copra in European markets. One of the biggest oil owners in Holland has purchased the oil mills here and intends to extend them with elaborate machines, so as to supplant the copra trade to Europe after the war. Another mill is to be erected by a big Dutch oil mill company of Java, and it is anticipated that there will be a keen competition between these two mills and European mill owners. General opinion is that the adventures of the local mill owners will be detrimental to the mill owners in Europe and America, unless duty was imposed on oils to protect their own mills. It is estimated that about 1,500,000 piculs of copra (picul—133 lb. av.) are being held in stock by speculators (many Germans included) in Moluccas and Macassar for shipment after the war. The quantity exported during the last three years was:—1916, 37,254 tons; 1917, 43,772 tons;—1917, 32,944 tons.

Consumption of Rice.

According to all accounts there are ample stocks of rice in the Far East for present requirements, but the high price charged for this commodity, and the recent trouble in Japan resulting therefrom, despite Government measures to lower cost to the consumer, point to increased supplies being necessary in the future. The matter is therefore of direct concern to the engineer, as there is the clear indication of a growing demand for rice milling machinery and equipment. To lower the price of rice in Japan the Government recently decided to appoint several large firms as official importers of foreign and colonial rice, stipulating that such rice should be sold at a price fixed by the Government, any loss incurred being offset through compensation by the Government. This process was also supplemented with the purchase of foreign rice through the Government's own agents. Rangoon rice is apparently preferred to all other foreign paddies. Rangoon, moreover, had the largest supplies on hand for export, and the Japanese Government took prompt steps to and the necessary cargo space for its transport. As a further measure to lower price, the Government some little time back opened up a new field by removing its prohibition against the selling of inferior

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3 3/4
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	14 1/2
T/T Japan	14 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 3/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	177
T/T Marks	N.m.
T/T Francs	439
Demand, Paris	439 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	80 1/4
co & New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	456 1/4
6 m/s. Francs	461 1/4
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	78 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159
On Halphong	142 1/4
On Saigon	1 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5/8 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	44/70
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	1 1/2 prem.
" 10 "	par.
" 5 "	1/40 prem.
Canton	3/4 dis.

rice. Unfortunately, these measures were not sufficient to check manipulation in price against the consumer. As has since transpired, this manipulation was founded to some extent on a possible shortage of stock. Owing to the heavy European consumption of rice and the increasing favour in which this commodity is now held, substantially increased supplies will be called for, and in meeting this prospective demand the Far East has a great opportunity. Financial, commercial or political juggling with supplies cannot obscure this fact. Neither do we believe the fact will be ignored by industrial interests in the Far East, which have shown themselves so keenly alive alike to the privilege and the responsibilities that the happenings of the past four years have thrust upon them.

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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 min.
5.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.	10 min.
5.20 " " " "	10 min.
5.40 " " " "	10 min.
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NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.50 p.m., 10.50 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.20 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 min.
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4.30 " " " "	10 min.
4.40 " " " "	10 min.
4.50 " " " "	10 min.
5.00 " " " "	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.50 p.m., 10.50 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.20 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. FULFORD & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Business on Mortgage of Home Property, as

Authorized on Government

Recommendation of the Provisional System.

Authorized by the Government of HONG KONG.

General Manager.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

APIOL-STEEL PILLS

APIOL-STEEL PILLS

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

£1,500,000 at 21/

—\$15,000,000

Silver

—\$19,500,000

—\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. F. Ho, Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. A. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

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Hon. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Hon

This is the Tin

A
Large
Sized
Cigarette



of
unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GAS GANGRENE.

A Cure Discovered.

Reuter telegram from Paris stated that Professor had informed the Academy of Sciences that he had discovered a new serum to cure gas gangrene. As a matter of fact such a serum has been in successful use in the British Army since the spring. Bacteriologists connected with the British Medical Research Committee and the War Office Tetanus Committee have been studying this problem for a long time, and it was not until early this year that they had brought their experiments to a successful conclusion and found an effective serum. Mr. Ball, of the Rockefeller Institute, had made considerable progress previously when the British scientists carried their experiments further, until a serum which effected marvellous cures and acts as a preventive was secured. Gas gangrene, like tetanus, is caused by bacteria getting into wounds. The bacteria are found chiefly in richly manured soils. The effect of the gas gangrene is to make the part of the body affected swell rapidly, and the process of deterioration promptly sets in. Wounded soldiers lose their limbs rapidly and their treatment must be prompt in order to be effective. Hence the great value of the discovery of the anti-gas gangrene serum, which has been the means of saving many soldiers both in France and in the hospitals in this country.

Quentin Roosevelt's Grave. The Paris Daily Mail announced that the grave of Quentin Roosevelt has been discovered by American troops on the outskirts of a wood. It is marked by a simple wooden cross, bearing the following inscription in English: "First Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt (killed by the Germans, July 1918)." The grave is situated in a field near the town of Arras, France.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"

Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 9'

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc.

N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

25 tons Pig Iron.

(The above now stored in the passage at No. 25 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.)

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 226 & 126.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2000 & HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karakura (Japanese Saghalien).

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Saigon—Per PROVIDENCE, 17th Oct.
Australia & New Zealand—Per TAIYUEH, 17th Oct.

Australia & New Zealand—Per AKI M., 18th Oct.
Kobe—Per MANOE, 18th Oct.

Europe (via Nagasaki)—Per KWAI-SANG, 23rd Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou via Koolung—Per AMARU, 18th Oct., 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per MANAPOURI, 18th Oct., 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 18th Oct., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per DILWARRA, 18th Oct., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, China & Japan via Kobe—Per CARMARTHENSIRE, 18th Oct., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th October.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa and India via Dharmabekdi, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, and Europe via Cato—19th Oct., 10 a.m.

Java via Batavia & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TUISALAK, 19th Oct., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per PROTETILAU, 19th Oct., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YING-CHOW, 19th Oct., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th October.

Philippine Islands Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, U. States, Central & South America & Europe via Victoria, B. C.—Per KAYORI, 20th Oct. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Oct. ber.

Philippine Islands—Per TUNGSAK, 21st Oct., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd October.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 22nd Oct., 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAIHONG, 22nd Oct., 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd October.

Philippine Islands & Europe via Swatow—23rd Oct., 5 p.m.

THE Parcel Mail for United Kingdom will be closed on Wednesday, 23rd Oct., at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th October.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUI-YANG, 24th Oct., Noon.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via Victoria, B. C.—Per MANILA M., 24th Oct. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 11.50 p.m.

FRIDAY, 25th October.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAITAN, 25th Oct., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 25th Oct., 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 17d. 12h. 15m.—Warning to Hongkong, Philippines—Typhoon in lat. 16° N. Long. 114° E. moving W. at 9 to 13 m.p.h.

October 17d. 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure changes are slight at all stations reporting; the anticyclone is moving eastward. The typhoon is probably situated near the Macclesfield Bank, moving westwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 96.39 inches against an average of 72.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Distries Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. & E. winds, fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel—N. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Oct. 17. a.m.

Station Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Winds.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Portok 5a

Namuro 5a

Hakodate 5a

Tokio 5a

Kochi 5a

Nagasaki 5a

Kyushu 5a

Osaka 5a

Naha 5a

Ishijima 5a

Bonin Is. 5a

Wharfed 5a

Hankow 5a

Kiuchang 5a

Chungking 5a

Shanghai 5a

Guthrie 5a

Sharp P. 5a

Amoy 5a

Swatow 5a

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 17th, 18th and 19th, 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episodes 11 and 12

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 470

AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 90

"ISSY'S RIVAL."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5)

INTENSIFIED SUBMARINISM

More Threats by Germany.

London, October 15

Sir Eric Geddes' warning speech at Washington that Germany, amid the peace offensive, is preparing for intensified submarine warfare, is confirmed by various announcements in Germany. For example, the *Phosphorische Westfälische Zeitung* writes its readers that submarine warfare "will reach a climax in the winter and produce an economic crisis in Entente countries of unexpected dimensions."

Captain Persin, writing in the *Tageblatt* speaks of "an impending great increase in submarines to which Germany will confidently look should the Entente refuse peace."

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Allied Successes Continue.

London, October 15.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Serbia, supported by the Allies, continue to liberate territories. The Greeks participating are re-occupying Eastern Macedonia.

In the course of brilliant fighting resulting in the capture of Pograd and Mitrovica, the French captured a number of prisoners, including the Austrian General commanding the Administration in Albania. Large booty has been captured.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

Capture of Durazzo by Italians.

London, October 15.

An Italian official message states:—In Albania, after forcing the defences and heights of Paljama and Scabienico, the Italians on October 14 captured Durazzo, taking prisoners and material.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

British Officials to be Released.

London, October 14.

Reuter learns that the Moscow Government has agreed to release the remaining British officials in Russia.

A POLISH DENIAL.

London, October 14.

The Polish Committee in London officially describes as absolutely false the German allegation cabled on the 11th inst. as regards the continued occupation of Poland.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN SCHEME.

London, October 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says under that a Federal scheme for compulsory contribution to War Loans, companies and other bodies will be liable as well as individuals.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Turkey to Act Separately.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.

The "Weser Zeitung's" Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Turkey has notified Vienna that she intends to seek a separate peace. The Central Powers have urged Turkey to await the result of the present pourparlers with President Wilson. Turkey has not replied to this advice.

An Armistice Requested.

Rome, Oct. 14.

Baron Sonnino in the course of a message to the Armenian Legation at Paris has indicated that Turkey has requested an armistice.

ALLIED SUCCESSSES IN FLANDERS.

London, Oct. 15.

A wireless German official message says: The enemy in Flanders renewed his attacks on a wide front and captured Roulers, Handzame and Cortemarck.

SHIPWRIGHTS' WAGES.

London, Oct. 15.

The Committee of Production has refused the claim of the shipwrights of the Clyde, Barrow, Aberdeen, Dundee and Leith for a minimum wage of £5 weekly, because it would prejudice the hearing of the case of the whole trade by the Committee which is fixed for October 24.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, Oct. 14.

The increase in imports is £11,702,864 and the decrease in exports £2,092,051 compared with September of last year.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 14.

Silver is steady.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Wilson.

Code Street at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria.

Hong Kong.